Nova Scotia
Minerals Update
Department of Natural Resources, Mineral Resources Branch

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NOVA SCOTIA
Natural Resources

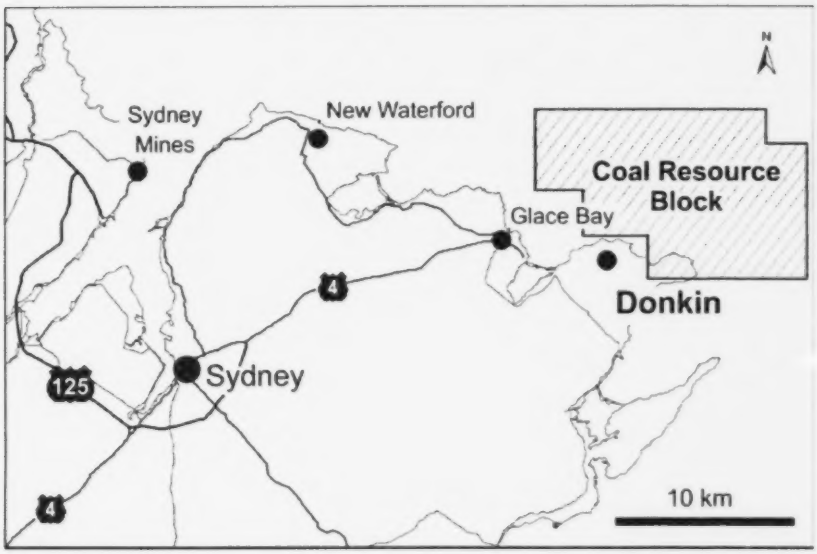
Call for Proposals Issued for Donkin Coal Resource Block

On December 13, 2004, the province issued a call for proposals for the exploration and/or development of the Donkin coal resource block in the Sydney coalfield. The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) engaged Pincock, Allen and Holt of Lakewood, Colorado, to assist in the development of the *Call for Proposals* document, preparation of evaluation criteria, evaluation of proposals, and development of recommendations as to the successful proponent. To date, five groups have expressed an interest in reviewing the technical information that has been gathered for this purpose.

The province requires that interested parties submit their proposals by March 11, 2005. The proposals will be evaluated and the best project selected by early summer. It is anticipated that coal can be produced from this property within three to five years.

The Donkin project dates back to the 1980s and originated with the events of several years earlier. The OPEC oil crisis of 1973 made it clear that the Province of Nova Scotia was heavily dependant on imported oil for its energy needs. The coal re-

Photograph of the No. 2 Tunnel taken in January 1987. This tunnel was constructed with a tunnel-boring machine. By the end of 1984, the tunnel had been advanced to an intersection with the Harbour seam, 3.5 km from the tunnel portal and 160 m below the sea floor.



Map of the Sydney area, Cape Breton County, showing the approximate location of the Donkin Coal Resource Block.

source that lies off the coast of Donkin was considered to have the potential to increase coal production capacity in Nova Scotia and reduce dependency on foreign oil.

A shipboard drilling program was undertaken in the late 1970s, and one of its goals was to identify the quantity and quality of coal within the Donkin resource block. Shortly after the results of the drilling program became available, a decision was made by the Cape Breton Development Corporation (DEVCO) to develop two exploration tunnels from the Donkin peninsula to the major coal seam. DEVCO began ground work on the project in 1980, and by 1987 the two parallel tunnels had reached a distance of 3.5 km to the Harbour seam, ending at a depth about 160 m below the ocean floor. A cross-cut was driven between the two tunnels near the midpoint, about 1800 m from surface. The extent of the mine workings remains unchanged to this day.

In the meantime, the market conditions for Donkin coal had changed and the development of a coal mine was put on hold. In 1992, after careful consideration and expert advice on the long term well-being of the tunnels, the Cape Breton Development Corporation sealed the tunnels and allowed them to fill with water. The site has been partially reclaimed by the corporation in the last decade.

Information on the Donkin project is available through the call for proposals web site at http://www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb/donkin/. A collection of technical, scientific and historical information has been gathered in a data room at the Halifax office of DNR, 1701 Hollis Street. For inquiries please contact Gary Ellerbrok at 902-424-3227 or ellerbgw@gov.ns.ca.

Gary Ellerbrok

Branch Prepares New Minerals Strategy

It has been more than two years since the Honourable Cecil Clarke, then Minister of Economic Development, announced at Mining Matters that the Departments of Economic Development and Natural Resources would cooperate to develop a new minerals strategy for Nova Scotia. In the intervening two years since this process was first conceived, the Department of Natural Resources has initiated strategic renewal in three other areas, forestry, parks, and biodiversity, with the result that in 2005, the department will proceed with an integrated natural resources strategic planning exercise. This exercise, although coordinated, will result in new strategic plans in each of the four areas.

The Minerals strategy will engage government, industry, stakeholders, and the Nova Scotia public to identify and prioritize government strategies and actions to ensure that Nova Scotia's geological resources continue to provide sustainable economic and social benefits to the people of the province. The process of developing the strategy will have three phases:

1. *Internal discussion and review of the 1996 Mineral Policy, commissioning of a study of the impact of the mineral industry on the provincial economy, and preparation of a discussion document for public consultation*: This phase has already begun and will continue through the winter and early spring of 2005.
2. *Consultation*: The consultation process will include targeted meetings with stakeholders and clients, written submissions, and public meetings. The process will be coordinated among the four strategies, but detailed plans of how this will be done are still being developed. We expect that this consultation process will, among other things, provide a forum for public discussion of the benefits that society gains from the utilization of our geological resources. The consultation process will begin in late spring, 2005, and probably continue until the fall.
3. *Data analysis and strategy preparation*: This will be done through the fall and early winter of 2005 and will include appropriate

Continued on page 6

From the Mineral Inventory Files

Black Greisens at Kempt Snare Lake

In 1977, during the early years of tin exploration in southwest Nova Scotia, I became intrigued by a base metal occurrence at Kempt Snare Lake, Yarmouth County (Fig. 1). Boulders of "black granite" mineralized with galena and sphalerite were first discovered at Kempt Snare Lake in 1927. Within a year a 23 m deep shaft was dug on a 2 m thick quartz vein. That vein, and several others of similar orientation adjacent to it, are hosted within a small cupola of dark grey to black, coarse-grained granite porphyry that intrudes Cambro-Ordovician Goldenville Formation metasedimentary rocks along a northeast-trending shear zone. The shear zone is part of a series of northeast-trending fault structures that traverse this region (Fig. 1). The host granite at the prospect typically has a dark grey to jet black colour, resulting in the conclusion by early workers that the pluton was composed of quartz diorite.

The early exploration work reported that the vein ran 2% combined Pb-Zn, 0.5% Cu, 153 ppm Ag and up to 61 ppm Au. Since that time, similar levels of base metals and silver have been reported by subsequent workers but no one has ever been able to reproduce a comparable gold level. After 1950, the site lay abandoned until the late-1970s boom in tin exploration that enveloped southern mainland Nova Scotia. It was then realized that the host intrusion is not a mafic rock but, instead, a very highly evolved, potassic-rich leucogranite containing the elevated levels of K_2O, Rb, Al_2O_3, F, CO_2, Sn, Li, W and U typical of so-called "tin granites". At this time it was also realized that the veins contained interesting levels of tungsten (scheelite). Falconbridge Ltd. explored the site in 1985 and found anomalous levels of Sn, W, Zn and Ag in till geochemical surveys and followed these up with a three hole diamond-drill program in 1986. The results did not detect the presence of Au, and the levels of base metals and tungsten were deemed too low. However, the company noted widespread quartz veins within the pluton and several zones of high Ag levels. In addition, the potential for mineralized veins in the immediately enclosing metasedimentary country rocks was not tested. Given the fact that there are abundant deposits of tin and related elements in the Kemptville area (Fig. 1) the jury should still be out on just what may be found at Kempt Snare Lake.

The peculiar jet black colour of the host greisenized granite remained a mystery for some time, as rocks of highly evolved composition are almost always light coloured. Thin section examination showed that the colour was due to a fine-grained, pervasive and fracture-controlled dusting in the various minerals that constitute the rocks. Most observers thought the dusting was fine-grained mica coated with Fe-oxide.

In 1988, while I was having a few samples of the host analyzed, the true secret was revealed. The chemist at the lab happened to mention the presence of a residue floating on the acid digestion solution and how it was similar to residue he typically observed in samples of Halifax Formation slate. The lights went on: slates usually contain graphite and an analysis for elemental carbon revealed that the greisens contain upwards of 0.7 wt.% graphite. Furthermore, the analyses showed a marked positive correlation between increasing graphite and elemental indicators of progressive alteration, such as increasing K_2O, H_2O^+ and Rb, and a decrease of the K/Rb ratio. The graphite is certainly hydrothermal in origin but it is likely not derived solely from the parent granitic magma. More likely it is the result of interplay between a magmatically derived hydrothermal fluid and a metamorphic fluid rich in carbon derived from the abundance of graphite-rich slate units in the Meguma Group.

G. A. O'Reilly

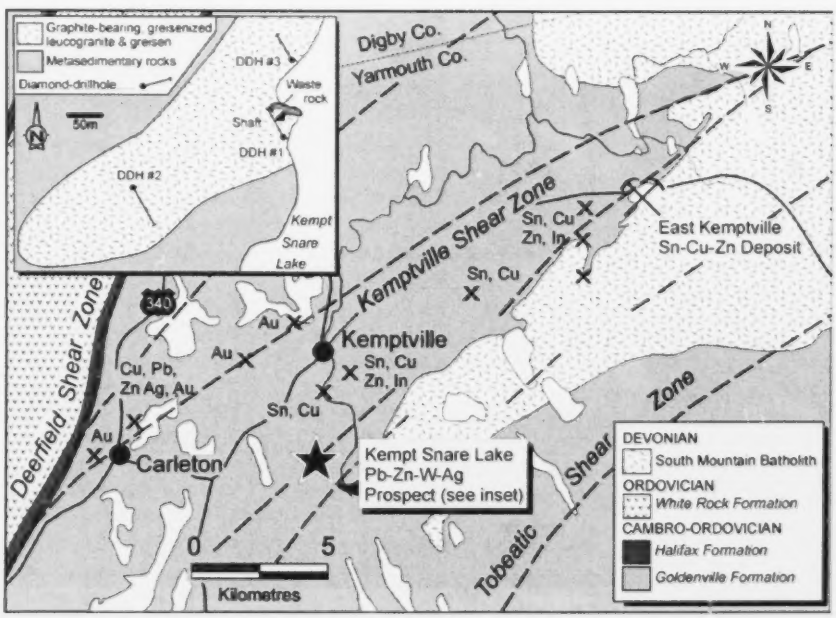


***Figure 1**. Geological map of the Kemptville area, Yarmouth County, with locations of mineral occurrences. Inset illustrates the Kempt Snare Lake prospect.*

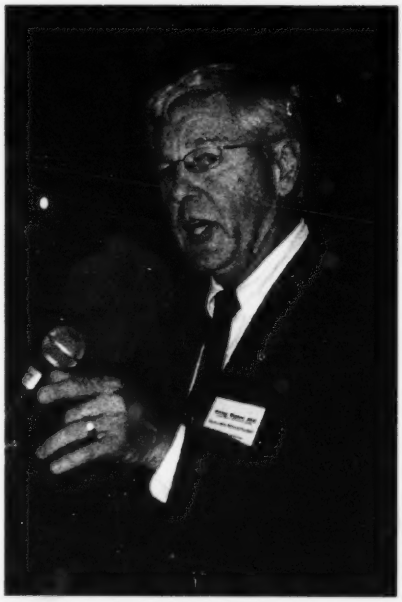
Mining Matters 2004 Highlights a Vibrant Industry

The 2004 Mining Matters conference was held at the Westin Nova Scotian Hotel in Halifax on November 1 and 2, 2004. The technical program for the conference featured a wide range of topics and can be viewed on the Department of Natural Resources web site (www.gov.ns.ca/natr/meb).

Approximately 300 delegates were on hand to hear the presentations, view the many posters, and enjoy some of the special functions, including a reception on Monday evening hosted by the Hon. Richard Hurlburt. The Nova Scotia government recognizes the importance of the mining industry, particularly in rural areas of the province. An example of the government's support for the industry was the attendance at the reception by several of Mr. Hurlburt's colleagues including the Hon. Ernest Fage, Minister of Economic Development, Hon. Michael Baker, Minister of Justice, Hon. Murray Scott, Speaker of the House, and Mr. John Chataway, MLA for Chester - St. Margaret's.

Some highlights from the technical sessions included a presentation by Mr. Rhyne Simpson, Jr., President of Federal Gypsum Company, outlining his company's plans for the establishment of Nova Scotia's first conventional gypsum wallboard plant at Point Tupper. The plant will occupy the former USG fibre board plant and will employ approximately 80 people when in full production, currently scheduled for late 2005.

A presentation by Rod Simpson, Scotia Slate Products Ltd., provided insight into the challenges faced by his company in establishing markets for its slate products. The company now exports manufactured and raw slate products from its operation in West Gore to local, national and international markets. Mr. Simpson noted that Scotia Slate is having success in penetrating the southwestern U.S. markets, particularly with pool coping products, which have superior durability and non-slip characteristics.



Minister of Natural Resources the Hon. Richard Hurlburt welcomes delegates to Mining Matters 2004. Mr. Hurlburt hosted a reception on the evening of Nov. 1 and spoke emphatically of his government's support for the mining industry.

On Nov. 1 the Mining Society of Nova Scotia hosted a luncheon in the Atlantic Ballroom featuring a presentation by Mr. Dallas Davis entitled *Why We Explore for Gold: the Success of Plutonic Resources Limited in Australia.* Mr Davis provided an update of the Australian-based company Diamond Ventures NL's Touquoy project on Nova Scotia's Eastern Shore. Based on recent diamond-drilling and previous work by several companies, including Seabright Resources Inc., Westminer Canada Ltd., and Moose River Resources, Diamond Ventures now estimates that the Touquoy deposit contains a total of 472,000 ounces of indicated and inferred gold resources. In addition, the Touquoy West zone contains 99,000 ounces of indicated and inferred gold.

A special session on the afternoon of Nov. 1 celebrated the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the East Kemptville tin deposit. The session highlighted the mineral wealth of southwestern Nova Scotia and included a presentation by Dan Kontak on the discovery and geological setting of the East Kemptville deposit. From 1985 to 1992 the East Kemptville mine was a ma-

The Minister's Reception provided an opportunity for delegates to talk to representatives of the mining industry, management and staff of the Mineral Resources Branch, politicians, university and government geoscientists, and prospectors.

Nova Scotia Prospector of the Year Guy MacGillivray delivers his acceptance speech after receiving the Pulsifer-Horne Memorial Award for 2004.

jor producer of tin, zinc and copper. A presentation by Brian Lewis outlined the on-going reclamation activities at the former mine by the current owner, BHP Billiton. Other presentations focused on a variety of mineral resources including kaolin-quartz, peat, gold, and industrial minerals including zeolite minerals and rare-metal pegmatites.

A diverse collection of displays by geoscientists, prospectors, mining company personnel, and supply and service sector companies was presented throughout the conference in Commonwealth Ballroom A. The juxtaposition of seemingly unrelated exhibitors always provides fertile ground for generating new ideas and concepts.

One of the highlights of the Nov. 1 reception was the awarding of the second annual Pulsifer-Horne Memorial Award to the Nova Scotia Prospector of the Year. The 2004 award was given to Guy MacGillivray for his contributions to Nova Scotia's mineral industry, in particular his lead role in the discovery of the White Rock quartz-kaolin-mica deposit near Yarmouth.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 2, a session entitled *Rocks to Riches: Geology and Mineral Wealth of the Carboniferous in Nova Scotia* highlighted the geology and mineral wealth of the Carboniferous rocks of central Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. Several presentations focused on the Windsor Group, which is arguably the most important geological unit in the province in terms of mineral wealth, hosting numerous salt, gypsum, lead-zinc and limestone deposits. It also has excellent potential for the development of underground hydrocarbon storage and further potential for commercial oil and gas resources. John Calder highlighted some potential developments for the Upper Carboniferous rocks, including dimension stone applications of the famous Wallace Sandstone units, coal, oil and gas, and the eco-tourism potential of fossil sites that are recognized as some of the best in the world.

A Geoscience Luncheon wase held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, in the Atlantic Ballroom with Gordon Fader delivering a memorable keynote address entitled *The Story of Halifax Harbour*. The talk provided a unique view of the bottom of the harbour as seen by various sonar surveys. Recent surveys can outline individual shipwrecks, old Volvos, anchor and chain marks, and some of the effects from Hurricane Juan on the bottom sediments in the harbour.

Two post-conference field trips were held on Wednesday, Nov. 3. One group travelled to southwestern Nova Scotia to visit Black Bull Resources' new quartz mine near Yarmouth, and the reclamation activity and the geology of the East Kemptville tin mine. The trip was led by Dan Kontak, Phil Finck and Mike MacDonald and had approximately 20 participants. Driving wind and rain provided a background for the two mining operations and made the hot soup taste even better. The second trip was led by Howard Donohoe and Fred Bonner and examined the urban geology of the Halifax Regional Municipality. Mining Matters 2004 was a great success and initial plans are already underway for next year.

Mike MacDonald

4th year Acadia University geology student Jeff Bigelow explains his gold deposit research project in Australia to a conference delegate.

Minerals Strategy

Continued from page 2

feedback with stakeholders as recommendations are being developed.

The Minerals Strategy will help government develop priorities for the coming years in our geoscience and mineral development programming and recommendations for legislative and regulatory change. We are looking forward to this opportunity to engage Nova Scotians in a discussion of the importance of minerals for their daily lives and the future of the province. We encourage all stakeholders with an interest in Nova Scotia's minerals to come forward during the consultation process and provide us with your thoughts on what government's priorities should be as we plan for the future.

Scott Swinden

Atlantic Canada Rock Room 2005

The Atlantic Canada Rock Room at the annual Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada convention is a unique example of cooperation among government and industry groups from Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The Rock Room provides a great opportunity for Nova Scotia prospectors and explorationists to promote their mineral properties to a national and international audience. This year, the Mineral Resources Branch will supply free display space for qualified prospectors at the convention in March. As this issue goes to print there are seven spaces available for prospectors. For information please contact Bob Ryan (phone 902-424-8148 or e-mail rjryan@gov.ns.ca).

Bob Ryan

October-December Open Assessment Reports

Report Number	NTS	Licensee
AR ME 2002-70	11D/16C	D R Duncan and Associates Limited
		Newfoundland Goldbar Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2002-71	11E/05A	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2002-72	11E/05A	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
	11E/06B	
AR ME 2002-75	11E/01D	Scorpio Mining Corporation
	11E/08A	Grant, S
AR ME 2002-76	11F/04D	MacAllister, K
AR ME 2002-77	11F/14B	Intragas Energy Limited Partnership
		Encom Technology
AR ME 2002-78	11F/11C	Intragas Energy Limited Partnership
AR ME 2002-79	21A/16D	True Metallic Explorations Incorporated
		King, M S
AR ME 2002-80	11D/14A	Mercator Geological Services Limited
		Ellsin Resources Incorporated
		Strikezone Minerals [Canada] Limited
AR ME 2002-81	11E/02D	Grant, S
AR ME 2002-82	11K/08B	Barrett, A M
AR ME 2002-83	11D/16D	Baillie, T R
AR ME 2002-84	21A/04A	Asedex Minerals Corporation Limited
	21A/04B	Hudgins, A D
AR ME 2002-85	11K/03D	Rainbow Resources Limited
		Lynx Minerals Corporation
AR ME 2002-87	11F/11C	Chavin Consulting Limited
		MacLeod Resources Limited
AR ME 2002-88	11F/05A	D R Duncan and Associates Limited
	11F/05B	Schenkels, H F
		Votix Corporation Limited
		Tempus Corporation
AR ME 2002-89	11D/14C	Hoskin, D C
AR ME 2002-91	11F/04D	Gold'n Crystal Minerals
AR ME 2002-92	11F/14C	Mercator Geological Services Limited
	11F/14D	Glencoe Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2002-93	11E/03C	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2002-94	11E/03C	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2002-95	11E/03C	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2002-96	11E/05A	Titanium Corporation Incorporated
AR ME 2002-97	11E/03B	Hudgtec Consulting Limited
		Thompson, A C
		Pasminco Resources Canada Limited
AR ME 2002-98	11E/06D	GeoScott Exploration Consultants Incorporated
		Candor Ventures Corporation
AR ME 2002-99	11D/16C	D R Duncan and Associates Limited
		Nycon Resources Incorporated
AR ME 2002-101	11D/13A	Fisher, E
AR ME 2002-102	11E/01A	Ross, J I
AR ME 2003-41	11D/16C	H and E Mullen Investments Limited
AR ME 2003-45	11D/16C	H and E Mullen Investments Limited
AR ME 2003-47	11F/14C	Marchant, R L
AR ME 2003-65	11D/14C	Hudgins, A D
AR ME 2004-62	11D/16C	H and E Mullen Investments Limited

Susan Saunders and Norman Lyttle

DNR Geologist Bob Boehner Retires

Carboniferous geology and the name of DNR geologist Bob Boehner are inextricably linked in Atlantic Canada and Bob's knowledge of the geology and geochemistry of salt and potash deposits has earned him an international reputation. Bob has produced dozens of geological maps and three memoirs, and has authored or co-authored over 150 scientific publications. His contributions have examined topics ranging from carbonate reef deposits, industrial minerals, biostratigraphy and basin analysis, to sediment-hosted mineral deposits.

Bob grew up in Montague, PEI, and graduated from Acadia University with a B. Sc. in geology in 1974. He started his career in exploration working for Noranda in search of lead-zinc deposits in the Windsor Group. He returned to Acadia to do his M. Sc. under the supervision of Carboniferous guru Dr. Reg Moore. It was then that his long-term relationship with the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources began. Bob received support from the department for his field work mapping Windsor Group sediments in the Musquodoboit Valley. Bob joined the department after the completion of his M. Sc. in 1977. In these early days he began to apply stratigraphic and sedimentological principles to the Windsor Group sediments and was the first to propose the correct stratigraphic position of the Gays River (Formation) deposit. His work on carbonates culminated in 1988 with the publication of five papers in the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists memoir on reefs in Canada. Bob's contributions to the stratigraphy of Atlantic Canada are numerous, and he has introduced and revised nomenclature for rock units from the Devonian to the Permian.

Windsor Group evaporites (salt, gypsum, potash, anhydrite) soon became Bob's passion. He worked out their stratigraphy and geochemistry, and compiled all the information available on the deposits in Nova Scotia, comparing them to deposits around the world. His application of bromine geochemistry to predict potash potential became a commonly used tool in the industry. This work culminated in the publication of DNR Bulletin 5: *Salt and Potash in Nova Scotia* and a paper in the 4th International Salt Symposium, both of which are widely cited by salt researchers around the world. His understanding of carbonates and evaporites made Bob a logical choice as a contributing author on industrial minerals to the Decade of North American Geology volume on Atlantic Canada, and in a paper for the Industrial Minerals Forum Proceedings.

Bob moved on to work in the Antigonish, Loch Lomond, Sydney and Cumberland basins, where his interest expanded to include Upper Carboniferous coal measures and clastic sedimentology. Bob and his coworkers instituted a program of sampling the strata for spores which, through cooperation with palynologists John Utting and Graham Dolby, has established the Carboniferous strata of Nova Scotia as an international standard to which other Carboniferous sections throughout the world can be correlated. Bob's interests also extend to sediment-hosted mineral deposits including celestite, barite, sulphur, base metals, and redbed copper. He co-authored a comprehensive paper on the origin of redbed copper in the Geological Association of Canada special publication on sedimentary copper deposits.

Bob's influence and research continued after he became Manager of the Geological Mapping and Geochemistry Section in 1992. His mentorship of mapping geologists and geochemists, combined with his insights into Nova Scotia geology, have aided in the direction of numerous projects over the last decade. Bob recognized the potential for use of geophysics as a mapping tool in the Meguma Group metasediments and pre-Carboniferous basement rocks. Bob has recently investigated the development of karst topography, the structural evolution of sedimentary basins, and oil and gas potential in the Maritimes Basin.

Bob retired in October 2004, leaving behind a massive collection of documents for publication. All of us in the Mineral Resources Branch will miss Bob's quick wit, incredible memory, and soft-spoken direction.

Bob Ryan

New Mineral Claim Reference Maps: Transition to NAD83

DNR will introduce a new Claim Reference Map Series in 2005. The anticipated implementation date for the new series (NAD83) is April 1, 2005.

The current Claim Reference Map Series, at a scale of 1:31 680, was introduced in the 1940s and was developed from the 1:50 000 scale National Topographic Series. At that time, the federal National Topographic Series was based on the North American Datum 1927 (NAD27) geodetic reference system. The NAD27 system is based on the "Clarke Spheroid of 1866" and on control points, many of which were calculated from observations taken in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Since that time, technology has allowed for the development of more accurate geodetic reference systems and maps. In 1990, Natural Resources Canada adopted the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83) as its new geodetic reference system. All new National Topographic System maps are being produced in NAD83. In contrast to the NAD27 system, the NAD83 system, similar to GPS receivers, uses the centre of the earth as the system's origin. The shape of the earth is more precisely defined by the Geodetic Reference System 1980 (GRS80 Spheroid).

The new Claim Reference Maps are being produced at the 1:25 000 scale. Users of the new 1:25 000 Claim Reference Map Series (NAD83) will enjoy a marked improvement in the level of accuracy compared to the current 1:31 680 Claim Reference Map Series (NAD27). The new map series will provide the mineral tenure system and mineral right holders with a series of maps where the locations of roads, utility networks, water courses, topographic contours, buildings, designated areas and mineral right boundaries are more accurate.

The transition from the current series (NAD27) to the new series (NAD83) will have an effect on the boundaries of existing mineral rights with respect to topography and geology. The mineral claims grid will experience a slight shift, to varying degrees, throughout the province. The expected shifts are approximately 40-60 m to the west and 5-15 m to the south. Each mineral right holder is invited to use the following Claim Reference Map link, which will provide an opportunity to compare holdings as they are depicted in the current Claim Reference Map Series (NAD27) to the location of the grid in the NAD83 projection. Comparisons between map features (roads, lakes, rivers) will illustrate the improved accuracy of the new NAD83 system when compared to the current NAD27 system.

http://gis2.gov.ns.ca/website/clrefmap

As the shift in the mineral right grid may have an effect on the relation of existing mineral right(s) to known mineral deposit(s), a restricted zone, wherever possible, has been placed around mineral leases. Lessees will be provided the first opportunity to acquire the rights within the zone adjacent to their lease holdings.

A workshop will be held on February 8, 2005, at the Training Room, Lower Level, Founders Square, Halifax, starting at 9:00 a.m. This workshop is intended to discuss issues that have been identified by mineral right holders and to provide an opportunity for interested parties to provide valuable input in the development of implementation procedures. Mineral right holders who identify issues and/or wish to make comments regarding the implementation of the new map series are requested to forward written submissions before 4:00 p.m. February 15, 2005 to Mr. Rick Ratcliffe, Registrar of Mineral and Petroleum Titles, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, 1701 Hollis Street, PO Box 698, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T9.

Registry of Mineral and Petroleum Titles staff

Special Note

Job Changes for Branch Staff
In December 2004, Geologist/Planner Fred Bonner and Planner David Hopper left their positions with the Mineral Resources Branch and began work for the Department of Environment and Labour. Fred is now working as a Watershed Planner and David is Coordinator of Private Land Conservation. Also in December, Geologist Linda Ham submitted her resignation in order to pursue her career in Canada's north as District Geologist for the Territory of Nunavut. In November 2004, Mike MacDonald was appointed Manager of the Geological Mapping and Geochemistry Section, Geological Services Division. Mike's former job as Industry Liaison Geologist and Linda's position as Mapping Geologist will be filled by competition.

Dates to Remember

February 8, 2005
Workshop on new Mineral Claim Reference Maps, 9 am, Lower Lobby Training Room, Founders Square (1701 Hollis Street), Halifax, N.S. For more information see the article at left.

March 6-9, 2005
Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, 2005 International Convention, Trade Show and Investors Exchange, Metro Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario. For more information call 416-362-1969 or visit the web site http://www.pdac.ca.

May 15-18, 2005
Geological Association of Canada-Mineralogical Association of Canada-Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists-Canadian Society of Soil Scientists Joint Meeting, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS. For information contact Mike MacDonald at 902-424-2523 or best of all visit the meeting web site: www.Halifax2005.ca.